FORNES TALKS OF BLACKMAIL

SAYS HE FIRST HEARD OF SUIT FROM ABE HUMMEL

And That His Wife Demanded \$100,000 to Settle the Action-Mrs. Fornes Says That the Suit Will Be Tried in Vermont-Husband Blames Berthelet.

Charles V. Fornes, the Acting Mayor, made a statement yesterday relative to the suit for divorce brought in Ve nont by his wife, Eda Lyde Fornes. Mr. Fornes declared that Abe Hummel, the lawyer, brought to him the first news of his wife's intention to sue, and that Hummel tried to get him to settle the case with money. Mr. Fornes says he refused to pay hush money, and that Mrs. Fornes then demanded \$100,000, threatening a scandal unless it was

paid.

Mr. Fornes not only announced his ability and intention to refute his wife's remarkable charges of misconduct and maltreatment, but declared that when he has proved his innocence he will send to jail the "perjurers and suborners of perjury."

An acquaintance of Mrs. Fornes said

yesterday that she had been advised since her estrangement from Mr. Fornes by Raoul Berthelot, a young Frenchman whom she met in Faris and who has been in this country nearly a year. He is a grandson of e late William H. Beers, once president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is said to have a large allowance from France. It was said yesterday that he had

After his formal statement was issued Mr. Fornes was questioned as to the cause for his wife's bitterness toward him.

"I attribute it," he said, "to the man known about the studios in Carnegie Hall Maurice. He is soul Berthelot. did everything in my power to break up be acquaintance between him and my He is at the bottom of it all."

Mr. Fornes is much disturbed about the effair and his grief is apparent to all who have seen him, but he seems determined to make a fight to a finish.

Mrs. Fornes made a statement; too. It was given out at the law office of Thomas M. Sullivan, the New York correspondent of Mr. Stickney, the Vermont lawyer, who is the attorney of record in the divorce proceedings. It was in Sullivan's office, says Mr. Fornes, that his wife made her demand for \$100,000. Sullivan was not at his office vesterday. It was said there that he had been in the Adirondacks and at Lake George for several weeks, and that nobody knows just where he is now. Mrs. Fornes dictated the statement to a clerk in Sullivan's office. It runs as follows:

"I returned to town to conclude the sale of my Eighty-sixth street property, and the worst shock which I have ever received was the airing in public print of what undoubtedly by this time the public has presumed to believe a true account of my domestic unhappiness and the events subsequent thereto; and the martyrdom to which I have subjected my better half.

"It little behooves me, in my present nervous state; to make specific reply to each and every item of newspaper gossig which has in a misguided spirit of friendship been handed to me for my observa-

"I cannot believe, even though Mr. Fornes and I have disagreed in our domestic relations, that he for one moment could have been the means of causing the publication of the scandalous items which have been forced upon me to read

"I have been advised to make no reply but after being importuned on my every turn by reporters and photographers I feel it is simply my duty to say that my suit for absolute divorce in Vermont will be tried in the courts of Vermont and not in the public press of New York city. If the evidence is contrary to what Vermont justice considers facts, then I lose my case. I take my counsel from my attorneys, who are men of standing in Vermont. I am not, as intimated, misguided by the machinations of any insignificant.

FDA LYDE FORNES. NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1905.

Mrs. Fornes left town yesterday morning after issuing her statement. At the Hotel Cumberland, where she had been staying, it is only known that her trunks had been checked to the West Shore Railroad station Mr. Fornes's statement was given out at the City Hall yesterday afternoon after the acting Mayor had decided that it was time to make a public defense. It was as

"The publication of the fact that my wife seeks a divorce has been expected by me for a long time. The first I heard of it was when Mr. A. H. Hummel sent me a request to call upon him in September last. I saw him, and he told me that my wife was about to sue me for an absolute divorce in the courts of Vermont. I warned him that such action by her was dangerous, that she had no cause, that I could and would mee any charge she chose to make and would junis 1 to the best of my ability any one who should do me wrong in this most important matter. He told me that I was a public man, that a woman was the favorite of the public and the courts, and that I had better settle the matter with her amicably by paying her a satisfactory sum of money

and arrange for the divorce. "I told him that my wife had wilfully deserted me, that she had not the slightes cause for divorce but insisted on living apart from me, that I was under no legal or moral obligation for her support, but that I would provide her with a proper income even if she persisted in violating her duties as my wife and in living apart from me without just cause. I made these conditions, however, that she should conduct herself as my wife should and should live under the protection of her mother (then living) and should abandon any steps she had taken for divorce and retract her

false statements. "I heard nothing until Nov. 28, when he lawyer, Mr. Sullivan, asked me to mee Mrs. Fornes at his office, which I did. Mrs. Fornes then demanded that \$100,000 should be paid to her at once or else she would create a great scandal. This I said was

impossible for me to comply with. "I offered to give her for her own the net rents of our former home, 539 West End avenue, at the corner of Eighty-sixth street, and in addition the sum of \$2,400 in monthly instalments, with proper security for its payment, upon the conditions named before She refused the offer. I later made another, and the best offer my means and income would permit. This she also declined. "On Dec. 23, 1904, while at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportion-

Head of Argentina's Government Narrowly Misses Assassination

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BUENOS ATRES, Aug. 11 .- While President Manuel Quintana was driving toward his official residence to-day a man carrying a revolver ran toward his carriage.

He was seized before he was able to fire and was locked up.

A crowd of friends and politicians called upon the President and congratulated him upon his escape.

TRAINS CRASH ON BRIDGE. Accident on the New Haven Delays Traffic

-Engineer and Fireman Hurt. RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11.-Two fast freight trains met on a bridge just south of the Rye station on the New Haven Railroad this afternoon, and as the result six cars | will be the first company examined, but were smashed and the engineer and the

fireman of one of the trains were injured. New girders are being placed in the bridge and the four tracks converge into two at that point. One freight train was going west on one of the tracks when a way freight came running along in the same direction on the outside track and dashed into the center of the other freight where the tracks converge. For some reason the train got by a signalman and

ran on the switch. Engineer McInerney and Fireman Patrick Murphy of the way freight jumped. The engineer received bad cuts and had to be taken to a hospital. The fireman was also badly hurt. Attached to the way freight was a horse car containing three valuable trotters and several carriages belonging to George Lauder of Greenwich which were being shipped to his winter home at Pittsburg. The horses were tossed about but scaped injury.

It was two hours before the tracks were cleared and in the meantime all the fast expresses and local trains were held up and hundreds of commuters were delayed.

PERRY TIFFANY WEDS AGAIN. Bride Was Olive Welling Thompson o

Orange, N. J. ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11 .- Through a formal marriage notice announcement was made today of the marriage of Miss Olive Welling Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoffman Thompson of Orange, to Perry Tiffany of New York and Newport, which took place at the little Presbyterian church at Succasunna, N. J., on Saturday, July 29. Only a few relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. E. W. Stoddard, pastor of the church.

Mr. Tiffany is a wealthy New Yorker and several years ago secured a divorce from his wife. He is a son of Mrs. George Tiffany, prominent in New York society, and is own cousin to August, Perry and Oliver H. P. Belmont of New York. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club and is a grandson of Commodore Perry and brother of the late Lieut, Tiffany of the Rough Riders.

Mrs. Thompson and her daughter have The bride been at Ironia all summer. is well known in this vicinity. Her family is old and she has been referred to as "a after their talk with Presideat McCall: daughter, grandaughter and great granddaughter of the army." She is attractive and possesses much musical ability. Mr. Tiffany owns an estate in France near Paris, and President McCall of the New York

Perry Tiffany's first wife was a daughter refiner. They were married in 1893, and Mrs. Tiffany obtained a divorce in May, 1902. Tiffany filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1900 showing that he owed over \$80,000. first to be examined. This was agreed to. It was after this that he and his wife sep arated. Tiffany used to cut a swath in New York society and in Newport. Once he was arrested for using his cane on a Tenderloin cabman, and again for a check transaction in a Broadway restaurant. The latter trouble was due only to his overdrawing his account. He used to be well known in the uptown restaurant and theater district. He is about 37 years old.

WOMEN HURT BY RUNAWAY. Two Injured in Smashup Opposite Mc

Gown's Pass Tavern in the Park. A team of horses attached to a victoria driven by John Morris of 172 South Third street, Brooklyn, and occupied by William Schultz of 25 St. Mark's place and Carl Dietz of 1662 Third avenue, Brooklyn, took fright at an automobile on the East Drive of Centrai Park at Ninetieth street last night. The horses were going north, and when they

started to run they went at top speed. Driver Morris could not hold them, and he yelled to the two men to come to his aid. They stood up and leaned over the driver's seat and clutched the reins with him. Their united strength did not decrease the speed

of the runaways. The victoria bumped several vehicles in its mad dash up the Drive, and had several narrow escapes from overturning. At 103d street, near McGown's Pass Tavern, a surrey with four persons in it was coming south. The horses crashed into the surrey, and both vehicles were upset.

Morris and the two men with him wer dumped out, and the four occupants of the surrey were spilled in the roadway. There was a mixup of the horses, and the cries of the people who had been in the vehicles aroused those who were in Mc-Gown's Pass Tavern. They ran out to

do what they could. Three women were picked up first. They had been in the surrey with Abraham, Kauffman of 717 East 189th street, the owner and driver of it. The women were his wife and two of her friends, Mrs. Winks of 648 East 141st street and a Mrs. Siege

At her husband's request Mrs. Kauffma was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital. Mrs Siegel went to the Harlem Hospital. Both it is feared, have fractured skulls. Mrs Winks escaped with a few bruises. Morris was held by the police for reckles

driving. FELL FROM HOTEL ROOF. Stone Mason Killed in Front of Murra

Hill Hotel Entrance. George Costa, a stone mason of 148 Sullivan street, was rigging a scaffold to the roof of the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon when he slipped off the roof and fell to the street. He struck the landing near the main entrance of the hotel and was instantly killed.

His death caused excitement among the guests of the hotel who happened to be lounging in the lobby and the writing room at the time.

Inoist upon baving Burnett's Vanilla.-Afr.

TRIED TO SHOOT A PRESIDENT TO TACKLE N. Y. LIFE FIRST

ARMSTRONG COMMITTEE LAYING OUT PLANS FOR WORK.

Hughes Cables His Acceptance and Will Be Back Next Week-Chairman to Urge Choate to Aid-Commissioners From Other States to Rest Until Oct. 1.

Chairman Armstrong of the legislative committee for investigating insurance conditions announced yesterday that he had received word from Charles E. Hughes that he would accept the retainer offered him by the committee. Mr. Hughes cabled from Munich, Germany, that he intended to sail for home as soon as possible. He will probably arrive the latter part of next

It is believed that the New York Life no important steps will be taken in the investigation until Mr. Hughes is on the ground, although the committee will lay

plans under the guidance of James McKeen. The committee met with Mr. McKeen vesterday in his offices; at 40 Wall street and had a general talk regarding the scope of the investigation. This is something that the members of the committee have been a little hazy on. Mr. McKeen gave it as his opinion that there was practically no limit to the inquiry. The purpose of the investigation, he pointed out, was solely to obtain information which would enable the Legislature to pass laws that would correct some of the present conditions in the life insurance system, and everything which had a bearing on it was proper subject for examination.

Mr. McKeen said after the committee had left his office that absolutely no limitation had been placed upon him by the com-

"It should be remembered, however," said Mr. McKeen, "that a legislative committee is not a Grand Jury and that its purpose is not to bring individual wrongdoers to justice, though the results of th coming investigation might be used by the proper officers for such an end. The purpose of all legislative inquiry is to find a basis for new legislation."

Chairman Armstrong said that he wa not able to announce yet that Joseph H. Choate had accepted a retainer as advisory counsel, but that he was hopeful. Other members of the committee gave it as their opinion that Mr. Choate will accept. The former Ambassador is in Massachusetts at present. Chairman Armstrong has been chosen by his colleagues to devote his time to obtaining Mr. Choate's consent.

All the out of town members of the com mittee left the city last night. They will not return until the early part of next week. The six outside insurance commissioners who came to town Thursday declaring that they were going to start an investi gation of New York insurance companies also left town last night after having visited one company, the New York Life. President McCall of that company, it was said vesterday, invited the commissioners to call upon him and asked that his institution be the first to be examined. Here is a

statement which the commissioners issued "At a conference between the commis sioners of Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Louisiana and later the couple will spend some time Life Insurance Company, held at Mr. there.

Life Insurance Company, held at Mr. McCall's invitation, Mr. McCall stated that the company would welcome a full and hoped that if the interstate examinations of life insurance companies were to be made the New York Life would be the

"As it was the desire of the commissioners and the company to avoid conflict with the work of the New York legislative committee it was decided that the examination should begin Oct. 1. It was assumed that the New York legislative committee will have completed its inquiry into the affairs of the New York Life by that time."

The commissioners supplemented the above by explaining that the clerks of the New York Life company were engaged as present in preparing data that will be needed before the legislative committee and it was considered better to wait until the company was perfectly free to devote all of its attention to the commissioners.

The same argument applied, the commis sioners said, to the Equitable and Mutual as State Superintendent Hendrick's men are at work in both those institutions. The postponement of the examination did not mean, the commissioners said, that none of the other companies would be examined. They will all, it was said, be looked into after Oct. 1.

The statement made by the commissioners that the State investigators would probably be through with the New York Life by Oct. 1 led to the belief that the legislative committee would begin with that company, The commissioners called on Mr. McKeen in regard to this point and requested that the legislative committee make a special effort to finish with that company by Oct. 1.

BELCHER ON WAY TO CHINA New Yorker Meets Paterson's Mayor

California Going Further West. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11 .- A postal card received to-day by Harry Gold, a cigar dealer of 3 West street, this city, from William Darling of Stockton, Cal., may be the means of locating William H. Belcher. Paterson's fugitive Mayor. Darling wrote that he had met Belcher on the street and accosted him, and that Belcher had said he was on his way to China. Darling is a traveling salesman for a New York house. The tone of his postal indicates that he did not know of the Mayor's defalcations. It was mailed at Stockton five days after cher disappeared.

Belcher disappeared.

The missing Mayor has a brother at Eureka, Cal., and unless he stole some of the California brother's money, as he did that of his brother at Kingston, N. Y., his appearance in the Far West is easily accounted for. If his intention to visit China is carried out, he is practically lost to the law, for no extradition treaty exists between the two countries.

President of the Board of Aldermen David Young formally assumed the office

President of the Board of Aldermen David Young formally assumed the office of Mayor this morning. Mr. Young has a small silk business. He came to this country from Scotland twenty-six years ago. He has served in the Board of Aldermen from the Second ward for four years.

Daniel L. Campbell, a lawyer whom Belcher fleeced, was to-day appointed receiver for Belcher's estate.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.

WILLIAM D.'S Machine Hits a Tree in France RUSSIA HAS NO

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Aug. 11-While William D. Rockefeller, was automobiling at Airaines, Department of Somme, his car ran into a tree and tumbled down an embankment. automobile was smashed.

SHONTS'S YACHT LOST?

Marguedora Has Not Been Heard Of in More Than a Week. MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 11 .- Fears are en-

tertained here for the safety of Theodore P. Shonte's handsome yacht Marguedora, which left here more than a week ago for Greenwich, Conn. The Marguedora is a large naphtha yacht and has a capacity of about 500 gallons of naphtha. This would require her putting into ports on the way | Proposes Toast to the Army After for supplies. According to reckoning, the vessel should

have reached one of the Atlantic ports several days ago. Arrangements had been made for the master to report to persons in this city upon arrival at Pensacola, where he was expected to add another engineer to the crew. When last heard from the Marguedora passed over Mobile bar in a howling west gale.

NEWYORK WOMAN DEAD AT HOTEL Mrs. Hollander Had Complained That Other Guests Ostracized Her.

HUDSON, N. Y.: Aug. 11.-Mrs. J. R. Hollander, a guest for the last five weeks at Columbia Hall, Lebanon Springs, died there yesterday. A report that she had committed suicide was denied at the hotel, where all other information was refused save that she was found dead in bed She was stopping at the hotel with her two children and a maid.

For a few days she seemed to have an attack of melancholia, and had told her maid that she thought some of the other women guests were ostracizing her. Mrs. Hollander was 88 years old, Her husband is in the wholesale hosiery trade

seventh street. Joseph Hollander lives at 164 West Eightyseventh street. There was crape on the door last night. Reporters were told that Mrs. Hollander had died of heart disease.

in New York, where they live in Eighty-

PICKPOCKET GETS \$1,400 CASH. Takes Edward H. Butler's Wallet and Gets Away With Pal's Aid.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Edward H. Butler owner of the Buffalo Evening News, returning from Chautauqua to-night, was caught in the crush at the Erie station. He had a wallet in his pocket containing \$1,400 in bills and \$400 in checks. He felt a hand tug at the wallet and whirled around and grabbed the thief.

Just then a stranger tapped him on the shoulder and said: Say, friend, the brakeman there wants He has found something of yours." Butler turned, letting go the bird in hand. The brakeman was much surprised and

SHOW OUR GOODS TO THE WORLD. Floating Exposition of American Products to Visit Principal Ports.

found both thief and stall had vamosed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.-A floating expotrip around the world, visiting the principal ports and exhibiting American products, is to be launched by the Export Shipping Company of New York, according to a report it has made to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The idea was first suggested in a magazine article written by an officer of the Department.

MARBLE WHISKERS TOO LONG. Wright Will Have 'Em Trimmed to Fit His

Monument. PUTNAM, Conn., Aug. 11 .- Phineas Gardner Wright, a rich resident of this town, who is building a monument to himself in the Grove street cemetery, had a dream a few nights ago that the whiskers on the bust that is to have a place on his monument were too long. He said the spirits told him that the whiskers should be cut off if he was to have an artistically proportioned bust.

He has just shipped the bust back to Worcester, so that the whiskers can be trimmed to his specifications. The inscription that appears just below the stone whiskers reads; "Going, but don't know where " When some one asked recently about the indefiniteness of the inscription Wright replied; "I've got friends in both

FATHER MORAN FOUND DEAD. Well Known Brooklyn Priest Succu to Effects of the Heat.

Father Michael J. Moran, member o Bishop McDonnell's council, and one of the best known priests in the Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, was found dead in his room at the rectory of the Church of the Nativity,

last night at half past 6 o'clock. Death was due to apoplexy. For the last few days Father Moran suffered extremely from the heat and complained that it made him ill and weak. Yesterday after-noon, after luncheon, he went to his room, saying he was not well and that he would

rest a few hours.

At tea time the curates wondered why he did not appear, and Father Donlin sent a servant to inquire. She got no answer to her knock at the door, and when Father Donlin went upstairs he found Father Moran lifeless.

Donlin went upstairs he found rather Moran lifeless.

He was born sixty-three years ago at Westmeath, Ireland, and came here just before the civil war. He got his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at Niagara University. He was graduated in 1865 and was ordained priest by the late Bishop John Loughlin. Bishop Loughlin assigned him to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn. His next church was Holy Cross in Flatbush.

In 1871 Father Moran organized the parish of the Nativity. Largely by his own efforts a fine church at Classon avenue and Madison street was built. A rectory was added and then came the Nativity Institute and the academy, the day school. The funeral will be held on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Bishop McDonnell will have charge of the service.

Marconi wireless reported the steamship Cedric, westbound, ninety miles east of the Nantucket lightship at 8:15 o'clock last night. She sailed from Queenstown on

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO WHEELING Via the Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning August 14, leave New York 5:55 P. M.—Ads. HOPE OF PEACE.

Mr. Rockefeller was not hurt, but the Japan's Terms for Ending War Considered Much Too Severe.

CZAR'S SIGNIFICANT ACT.

Hearing From Portsmouth.

Makes Trip From Peterhof to Big Army Post and Has Luncheon With Officers of the Imperial Guard-Russian Pride More Aroused Than at Any Time During War-Bellef in Ultimate Victory of Russian Arms Spreads-Czar May Take Advantage of This Change.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.-Although no official announcement has yet been made it is everywhere accepted as a foregone conclusion that Russia will reject the Japanese terms and break off the negotiations. As for the terms themselves, there is only one opinion, and that is that they are severe and drastic beyond the point that any self-respecting Power could accept or consider.

Nobody, indeed, believes that Japan herself imagines that Russia will accept them. It is therefore assumed that Japan consented to the conference in full knowledge of its futility. The question naturally asked by Mr. Witte before his departure and by all Russia to-day is why did not Japan outline the nature of her demands before going through all the formalities of sending envoys to ascertain if an agree-

ment were possible? CZAB TURNS TO HIS ARMY. Mr. Witte's despatch reporting the preposals was not translated from the code and placed before the Czar at Peterhof until nearly midnight. It is not known how the terms were received by his Majesty, but what he did was most extraordinary. Ordering a carriage and escorts, he drove during the darkest hours of the night to Krasnoe-Selo, the great military camp; two hours distant from Peterhof. The

only other occasion on which he has left Peterhof was to meet the Kaiser. when Butler returned to get his prey he To-night the object of his sudden visit to Krasnoe-Selo was explained, and it is abundantly significant. His reply to Japan's demands is a demonstration of his

personal allegiance to the army. He invited all the officers of the Imperial Guard to luncheon to-day. He sat at the the close of the meal he proposed a silent toast to the Imperial Guard. Every man understood the significance of the act without a word being spoken. They stood up and drank in impressive silence. This is the first time since the war began that the

Czar has fraternized with his officers. The Czarina and the Dowager Empress accompanied the Czar to Krasnoe Selo. They drove back to Peterhof at 6 o'clock.

AROUSING BUSSIAN PRIDE. Although she rejects Japan's terms and the peace conference is apparently doomed to end in a flasco, Russia will gain from it certain advantages which she deems of inestimable value. The first is that na-

tional pride is at last aroused and the country

reconciled to war, if not enthusiastic in its prosecution. The remarkable change in all classes of orthodox Russian opinion is not difficult to understand. The war was universally unpopular and the national pride was not touched until after the battle of Mukden. Peace ought to have been made after the fall of Port Arthur, especially in view of the Japanese tributes to the valor of the Russian resistance, because the country believed the war was useless and national prestige was not really affected. The battle of Mukden, however, brought stories of Russian rout and panic, which, followed

by the destruction of the fleet, were regarded as a serious national disgrace. Then Russia began to arouse herself. Peace talk has diminished steadily from that day to this. Russian honor was at stake, and the only question was how to control the internal agitation while the empire rose to the task of vindicating its military prestige.

Then came President Roosevelt's invitation, and Russia seized it as a God sent opportunity. She was confident that Japan's terms would be severe, and she knew the country would resent them. Therefore she sent Mr. Witte, whose real task was to win American sympathy.

Discussion of the Japanese proposals as they become known will solidify the nation for war as nothing else could have done. For this Russia thanks President Roosevelt with genuine gratitude.

Another advantage of great importance that Russia has gained is this: Other military blows are probably in store for her. She will lose Vladivostok, and probably will again be defeated in Manchuria She will then arise to the situation, when but for the invitation of President Roosevelt and the meeting at Portsmouth foreign mediation would have been offered and Russia put in an embarrassing position. This complication is now eliminated. Russia now plans to begin her real campaign to exhaust the enemy.

The Russians themselves admit that no

peace made now could be permanent. Japan therefore is quite justified in naming terms which Russia is unable even to consider. One may go even further and say the Czar could not accept even far more moderate terms at the present moment. The Commander in Chief and practically the whole army in the field have been imploring him for weeks to give them an opportunity to redeem the national honor. To sign a peace in such circumstances would

cost the Romanoff dynasty its throne. NO THOUGHT OF PRACE.

It is noted that Japan's demand for the surrender of the interned warships and a limitation of the Russian forces in the Far East excite even greater resentment than the claims for an indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin.

There is no indication yet of what the

official action will be, but a high functionary said to THE SUN correspondent: "Now we shall have combat a l'outrance [war to the death], and the country will be united on this point." The newspapers express resentment at

the failure of the Japanese plenipotentiaries to present their formal credentials at the first meeting, interpreting this action as an international slight in response to Witte's reported declaration in advance of the conference that Russia would not grant an indemnity or a cession of territory.

The publication of the scheme for a national assembly is probably delayed for a fortnight.

The Minister of Finance; M. Kokotzoff; received THE SUN correspondent to-day and said, with reference to Japan's terms:

"I am neither surprised nor depressed. When I have been asked about the possibility of an early peace, as a result of this conference, I have always replied that I believed that Japan would put forward very hard terms, which Russia, as a great country, could not accept. I am unable to say whether the proposals are in the form of an ultimatum or whether they are an essay aiming to discover what is obtainable. But if they are Japan's final word, then I expect the conference to terminate very shortly in a rupture."

There is the same authority for stating that Witte is definitely authorized not to reimburse Japan's war outlay.

THINK JAP TERMS NOT HARSH. London Newspapers Generally Commend Position Taken by England's Ally.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 12.-The newspapers here accept the reports of the Japanese demands with reservation owing to their lack of official indorsement, although they regard the reported conditions as being near the

mark The terms are generally regarded a justifiable, if accurately given. Some papers consider that they are moderate. The Standard thinks they are undoubtedly severe, but neither harsh nor exorbitant.

The Morning Post thinks that Russia's alleged refusal of the demands is discounted by the fact that Mr. Witte has not peremptorily rejected them, and, regarding the objection to an indemnity and the cession of territory, it declares that both claims are reasonable and legitimate.

suggestions that Great Britain ought to influence Japan to moderate her demands. It says the British have every confidence in the moderation of the Japanese. They have not shown a vindictive spirit, but are determined not to patch up a hollow treaty which would sow the seeds of another calamitous war.

The Daily News remarks upon the astonishing directness of Japan's diplomacy which is even speedier than America's "She has," the paper says, "learned all the candor of the new diplomacy without its bombast and publicity."

The Daily Mail says the terms are rea sonable and moderate. It is of the opinion that Japan may magnanimously forego fishing rights and the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East.

KING'S WISH FOR PEACE. Edward VII. Refers to the Conference Proroguing Parliament.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 11.-The King's speed proroguing Parliament expresses an earnes hope that the negotiations entered upon by the Russian and Japanese governments will lead to a lasting and mutually honorable peace. It touches upon the dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway and expresses the hope that the friendly relations that have prevailed in the past may be maintained. It mentions the fact that the Government has received from Canada a patriotic offer to assume the entire responsibility for the says that the offer has been cordially accepted. It states that the grant of representative institutions to the Transvaal will be brought into operation as soon as measures for the holding of the elections have been completed.

ARMY LOOKS FOR PEACE. Japanese Said to Be Making Arrangements for Meeting of the Generals.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 11.-The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that despatches from the front affirm that Marshal Oyama, Prince Kanin, commander of the Japanese Imperial Guard, and the British, French and American military attachés have arrived at Chantafoo, with the object of making preparations in anticipation of a ceremony consequent upon an expected declaration

The Japanese have repaired the railway porth of Chantafoo to facilitate a meeting between Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linie-MORE SAKHALIN SURRENDERS.

Japanese Lake Flotilia Compels Garriso at Tunaltcha to Yield.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN TORIO, Aug. 11.-Vice-Admiral Kataoka reports that after two hours firing a Japreports that after two hours firing a Japanese lake flotilla compelled the surrender of Tunaitcha, which is about twenty miles east of Korsakoff. The garrison of 128 men surrendered and the position was occupied by the Japanese army.

It is officially announced that 118 Russian officers and men surrendered to the Japanese on Aug. 8 at Mora, in the island of Sakhalin.

RUSSIANS WILL REPLY TO-DAY

NOT NECESSARY TO WAIT TO HEAR FROM THE CZAR.

. to Japan-Feeling in Pertamenth le Not Entirely Hopeless-Witte Contends That Russia Is Not Defeated.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.; Aug. 11 .- Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, the Russian peace pleni-potentiaries, will to-morrow present their response to the Japanese terms. They have not waited for instructions from St. Petersburg to guide them in the prepar tion of their answer, but being fully aware of the attitude of the Russian Government have framed a statement upon their own responsibility.

Before going any further it is well to say that the situation is decidedly more hopeful to-night. This is a purely unofficial view, but it is based on the knowledge that the Russian envoys in their response to the Japanese will concede some of the demands made by the latter and evince a disposition to discuss the more radical proposals made by the representatives of Nippon.

There is no disposition on the part of the Russians, depressed as they profess to be, to stand on their dignity and out the exchanges short. They are still willing to meet their opponents half way and to give careful and reasonable consideration to any and every suggestion that has been or will be made by the Japanese.

The lingering hope to which reference was made in the despatches from Portsmouth printed in THE SUN this morning is at this writing something stronger than a lingering hope. The feeling on the part of unprejudiced and disinterested observers that an earnest effort to bring about peace would be made is gradually being sustained. It is useless to attempt to give in detail

the conditions which the Japanese have proposed as a basis for the ending of the war. Even the Russian newspaper correspondents, men of the highest standing in their own country and maintaining relations of intimacy with members of the Czar's mission, freely admit that their sources of information have failed them at this crucial moment of national and international interest in the demands which the Tokio Government has sub mitted. As for the Japanese, they are, as always since the very outset of the present conflict, wrapped in a mantle of secrecy and only smile and say things that have no meaning when they are importuned for information about the position which their

Government has assumed. IAPS KNOW THE GIVE AND TAKE GAME.

Native correspondents of Jpanese newspapers are even more in the dark than their European and American competitors for their channels of news are confined to those of their own nation. In the honest display of that touching patriotism which seems to be the very pith and fiber of the race they are firmly convinced that the Japanese terms are "irreducible," to quote the cant term which all of them use. By this they mean that Japan must have all or nothing of what she has asked from

But the two silent men to whom the Mikado has entrusted the adjustment of the greatest crisis in the history of his islands are sufficiently acquainted; with the ways of the Western world to know the game of give and take, and there can be no doubt that they are willing to bargein if by that means the one great end which they seek, the withdrawal of the Slavic peril from the Far East, can be accom-

plished with satisfaction to the Japanese Empire. Without intending any reflection upon those who have earnestly striven to ascertain for one reason or another the terms which the inscrutable brown men from across the broad Pacific submitted vesterday to their European adversaries and who gave their version of what those terms were, it may not be improper to say in the interest of ephemeral accuracy that outside of the very few who are officially cognizant of them nobody here knows the full extent and significance of the Japanese proposals for bringing an end to the war. Exact statements of what the Japanese note con-

tains are to be discredited. "Rotl" exclaimed one of the Russian envoys, when he saw to-day what professed to be a full synopsis of the demands made

Most of the guesses that have been made were based on a remark attributed to Mr. Witte, which he may not have uttered at all, that the American press had fore. shadowed the Japanese conditions before

they were presented. In the prospect that the text of the note presented by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira to Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen will be made public within the next forty-eight hours it is decidedly useless to profess a thorough understanding of what Japan has submitted. The Japanese demands are far reaching, and even those who are defense of Halifax and Esquimault and aware of their full import are likely to omit important details while relying upon memory alone.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

The thing that stands out most prominently is that no demand for a specific indemnity has been made. It is true that Japan has "requested," to use a polite term of diplomacy, that Russia recognize the principle that the Japanese Government is entitled to remuneration for the vast expenditures to which she has been put in prosecuting the war, but the failure to insist upon a specific payment is in itself encouraging to the idea that peace will come as a result of the Portsmouth con-

Another encouraging sign is that Japan has not demanded the dismantlement of the fortifications at Vladivostok, and while there are conflicting statements on the subject from reliable sources of information, still further encouragement is found in the very moderate reference made to

the future of Corea. The cession of the island of Sakhalin by Russia to Japan is not an insuperable problem in the discussion of Japan's conditions, for the reason that up to thirty years ago most of this territory was Japanese and Russia could without great loss of prestige make it over to her enemy. The same thing applies to a demand on the part of Japan for the fishing rights at the mouth of the Amur River, on the Siberian coast. These rights were once possessed by Japa-

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of Port Chester.